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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1927

CONTENTS

	Page
Blister-rust quarantine (No. 63)—	
New permits required to ship currant and gooseberry plants (press notice)	98
Instructions to postmasters	98
European corn-borer quarantine (domestic) (No. 43)—	
Plan of certifying shelled corn shipped from borer-infested area changed (press notice)	99
European corn-borer quarantine regulations modified (amendment No. 1)	99
Notice to common carriers	101
Notice to general public through newspapers	101
European corn-borer quarantine (foreign) (No. 41)—	
Regulation 1 amended to provide for entry of green sweet corn in the ear (amendment No. 1)	102
Instructions to collectors of customs	102
Fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)—	
Instructions to collectors of customs re walnuts and filberts (T. D. 42304)	103
Fruit-fly situation in Spain to be reinvestigated (press notice)	103
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)—	
Instructions to postmasters	103
Japanese-beetle quarantine (No. 48)—	
New restrictions placed on boat shipments of farm products from New York City (press notice)	104
Japanese-beetle quarantine restrictions modified (amendment No. 2)	104
Notice to common carriers	105
Notice to general public through newspapers	106
Notice of public hearing to consider advisability of extending quarantine to the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia	106
Maryland and the District of Columbia may be quarantined (press notice)	107
Removal of Japanese-beetle quarantine restrictions on the interstate movement of farm products	107
Mexican fruit-worm quarantine (No. 64)—	
Mexican fruit-worm quarantine ordered (press notice)	108
Quarantine on account of the Mexican fruit worm	108
Notice of quarantine No. 64, with regulations	108
Notice to common carriers	112
Notice to general public through newspapers	112
Instructions to postmasters	112
Commercial production of oranges and kumquats authorized under quarantine No. 64	113
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37)—	
Pereboom case adjusted (HB–206)	113
Contract between permittee and agent for the growing of plants imported for propagation under regulation 14 of quarantine 37	114
Utilization of plants entered for propagation (HB–194, revised July 28, 1927)	114
Supplemental notice re grading of narcissus bulbs (HB–207)	116
Pink-bollworm quarantine (domestic) (No. 52)—	
Pink-bollworm and Thurberia quarantines revised (press notice)	116
Quarantine on account of the pink-bollworm revised	117
Notice of quarantine No. 52 (revised)	117
Rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52 (revised)	118
Notice to common carriers	121
Notice to general public through newspapers	122
Instructions to postmasters	122
Thurberia-weevil quarantine (No. 61)—	
Quarantine on account of the Thurberia weevil	123
Notice of quarantine No. 61 (revised)	123
Rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 61 (revised)	124
Notice to common carriers	127

Page
Notice to general public through newspapers 128
Instructions to postmasters 128
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products—
Plants and plant products addressed to places in Oregon 129
Collaborators entitled to medical and surgical treatment under the United States employees' compensation act 129
Convictions for violations of plant quarantine act 129
White-pine blister-rust quarantine (No. 26) 129
Japanese-beetle quarantine 130
Quarantines affecting Mexican products 131

BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

APPLY NOW FOR FEDERAL PERMIT TO SHIP CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

[Press notice]

AUGUST 5, 1927.

Nurserymen desiring to ship currant and gooseberry plants out of the blister-rust infected States are urged to apply now to the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for permits for the coming fall and spring shipping seasons.

The infected area includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill in the State of Oregon.

The special blister-rust inspection is made only during the period August 15 to September 30 in the infected Eastern and Lake States. In Washington and Oregon inspection is made only from September 1 to October 31. Application for inspection should be made to the State nursery inspector of the State in which the plants for shipment are being grown.

No change has been made in the Federal blister-rust quarantine (No. 63) since the revision of March 15, 1927. Only cultivated red and white currant, Alpine currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants may be shipped from the infected States. In addition to certificate and permit requirements, plants shipped from infected States must be dormant, defoliated, and dipped in lime-sulphur solution of specified strength.

Particular attention is called to the fact that liquid lime-sulphur concentrate testing not less than 32° Baumé must be used. One part of the concentrated solution is to be diluted with eight parts water, liquid measure, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Last year some of the permittees used dry lime-sulphur concentrate, with the result that the ribes plants were injured in certain cases. The use of the dry lime-sulphur does not conform to the quarantine requirements and will not be sanctioned for shipments subject to the regulations.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR MAILING IN VIOLATION OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 26, 1927.

Postmasters are cautioned to exercise the utmost care to prevent the acceptance for mailing of any parcels of five-leafed pines or of currant or gooseberry plants (whether wild or cultivated), except when the rules and regulations issued under quarantine No. 63 to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust are strictly complied with in every respect.

Careful attention is therefore invited to the instructions published on pages 10 to 13 of the October, 1926, supplement to the Postal Guide, which fully cover the matter, and postmasters are urged to be constantly on their guard to see that no prohibited material is accepted, and that where under certain conditions the interstate movement of such matter is permitted, the requirements in regard thereto are carefully observed.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 43)

PLAN OF CERTIFYING SHELLED CORN SHIPPED FROM BORER-INFESTED AREA CHANGED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 8, 1927.

An amendment to the European corn-borer quarantine just announced by Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine will simplify the methods of making inspections of shelled corn for shipment from the infested districts this fall.

The department states that the first season's administration of the regulations requiring the inspection and certification of shelled corn has resulted in the general adoption of adequate cleaning methods throughout the infested areas.

This fact makes it possible to administer the regulations by substituting for the separate examination of each car or sack of corn less expensive but equally efficient measures, namely, (1) inspection of dealers' premises at frequent intervals, (2) dealers' agreements to comply with the regulations, and (3) regular inspection of corn in transit to see that dealers are complying with such agreements.

Under the amended regulations each dealer who desires to ship corn out of the infested areas will be required to shell the corn and to maintain equipment capable of cleaning it so as to eliminate cobs and débris; also to file a signed agreement not to ship corn to uninfested States until it has been shelled and carefully cleaned. Inspections will be made from time to time to be sure that the dealers are complying with these provisions.

Certificates good for 30 days from the date of inspection will be issued in place of the forms used last year, which were valid only on the individual shipments examined.

Those affected by the change are dealers in both seed corn and corn for feeding in the European corn-borer-infested parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and the New England States.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

The first season's administration of the regulations requiring the inspection and certification of shelled corn has resulted in the general adoption of adequate cleaning methods throughout the infested areas. This fact, and the further fact that few or no corn borers have been found in the débris and cobs removed from the corn by such methods, now make it possible to administer the regulations by substituting for the separate examination of each car or sack of corn less expensive but equally efficient measures, namely, (1) inspection of dealers' premises at frequent intervals, (2) their agreements to comply with the regulations, and (3) regular inspection of corn in transit to see that they are complying with such agreements.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (FIFTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after September 1, 1927]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 4 and 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision), on account of the European corn borer, which were promulgated February 15, 1927, be and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 4. Control of movement of the restricted plants and plant products.

The interstate movement of the articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision) shall not be allowed to any point outside of the areas designated as infested by the corn borer, unless and until such articles have been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in compliance with the provisions of regulation 5: *Provided*, That

certification for movement of corn and broomcorn shall be restricted to clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn: *Provided further*, That with respect to any article found to be infested with the European corn borer disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector as a condition of certification for interstate movement when in the judgment of the said inspector such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation—such treatment to be under the supervision of and satisfactory to the said inspector.

The restrictions of these regulations shall apply throughout the year to corn, broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems; and for the period between June 1 and December 31 to celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of the articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision) when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 5. Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.

(*a*) Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate of inspection issued in compliance with paragraph (*c*) of this regulation.

(*b*) The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

(*c*) Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That when in the case of individual premises or districts within an infested area in any of the quarantined States it shall be determined by competent inspection that the corn borer does not infest any of the cultivated products grown in such premises or districts and that said premises or districts have been maintained in such condition of freedom from weeds or vegetable growths other than the cultivated products designated as to prevent possibility of occurrence of the corn borer through such agencies, a certificate good for not to exceed 30 days may be issued by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that such premises or districts have been inspected and found free from the corn borer and free from weeds or other extraneous vegetation capable of harboring the corn borer, and authorizing the shipment from said premises or districts of any of the articles subject to this quarantine grown therein. Copies of such certificate shall be attached to small packages, or, in the case of bulk shipments, to waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto. Reinspection of the premises or district shall be a condition of the granting of further certification: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued any dealer in shelled corn, good for not to exceed thirty days from the date of inspection of his premises, in accordance with the following conditions: (*i*) That it shall be determined by competent inspection that said dealer maintains equipment adequate to clean shelled corn so as to eliminate cobs and débris capable of carrying the corn borer, that he operates said equipment under competent direction, and that he moves or allows to be moved interstate to points outside the regulated area only such corn as has been shelled and so cleaned; (*ii*) that said dealer shall file with the United States Department of Agriculture a signed agreement that no corn will be moved or allowed to be moved by him or under his certificate interstate to points outside the regulated area unless and until such corn has been shelled and has been cleaned as herein required. Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification refused to any dealer who violates the said agreement or any of these rules and regulations.

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 1, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of August, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective on and after September 1, 1927, given notice that regulations 4 and 5 have been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 1 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision) mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all transportation companies doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fifth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective September 1, 1927. This amendment modifies regulations 4 and 5 by substituting for the separate examination of each car or sack of shelled corn (1) inspection of dealers' premises at frequent intervals, (2) their agreements to comply with the regulations, and (3) regular inspection of corn in transit to see that they are complying with such agreements. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in following newspapers: The Herald, Boston, Mass., August 16, 1927; The Portland Express, Portland, Me., August 16, 1927; Manchester Union, Manchester, N. H., August 16, 1927; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., August 16, 1927; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., August 17, 1927; The Times, New York, N. Y., August 15, 1927; Gazette-Times, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1927; The Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, August 15, 1927; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., August 15, 1927; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., August 15, 1927; Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., August 16, 1927; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., August 16, 1927; and Wheeling Daily News, Wheeling, W. Va., August 17, 1927.]

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 41)

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Amendment No. 1 to Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (2d Revision)

[Effective on and after August 15, 1927]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 1 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (second revision), which became effective March 1, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 1.—Plant products permitted entry.

Broomcorn for manufacturing, brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine may be imported under permit upon compliance with the requirements of these regulations, except as restricted as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated:[1] *Provided*, That green sweet or sugar corn in the ear may be imported, under permit and upon compliance with the requirements of these regulations, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that the European corn borer or other dangerous insects and plant diseases, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, do not occur in the country or locality from which such importation is to be made.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 15, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of July, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—This amendment consists merely in the addition of the proviso.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Plant Quarantine Regulations, Amendment to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (second revision)

(T. D. 42346)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1927.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The following regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture amending Notice of Quarantine No. 41 governing the importation of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

E. W. CAMP,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

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[1] The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force:

(*a*) Living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 15.)

(*b*) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*) Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca, Chinonachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands. (Quarantine No. 24.)

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS RE WALNUTS AND FILBERTS

NUTS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(T. D. 42304)

Walnuts and filberts from Europe may be imported without permits—Modification of regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1927.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture requiring permits for the importation of certain varieties of nuts from Europe (as published in T. D. 41791, October 9, 1926) have been modified so as to exempt walnuts and filberts, as set forth in the appended statements.

E. W. CAMP,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment, for which see S. R. A. No. 91, p. 60.]

FRUIT-FLY SITUATION IN SPAIN TO BE REINVESTIGATED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 30, 1927.

A reinvestigation of the fruit-fly situation in Spain with respect to the existing embargo on the entry of Spanish grapes is to be undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture in September, October, and November of this year—particularly with respect to the Province of Almeria. This reinvestigation has been authorized in response to requests received through the Spanish Embassy in Washington.

It will be recalled that similar investigations were made in 1924 and in 1925 which revealed the necessity for the continuation of the embargo in order to protect the United States against the entry of this most serious fruit pest. The Department of Agriculture has not received any information that would indicate that this pest has been successfully eliminated from Spain but is undertaking the reinvestigation in order to ascertain the actual facts regarding the present situation in the grape-growing areas in Spain in order that it may be in a position to consider fairly the request of the Spanish Government that the embargo be modified.

Max Kisliuk, jr., has been selected to represent the Department of Agriculture in the proposed survey in Spain. The early part of the work will be to determine the present status of the fruit fly with respect to fruit crops ripening earlier than the grape. At the end of September and in October the actual situation of the grape crop, which is the last to be attacked, will be determined. It is expected that this survey will be made in cooperation with specialists and officials designated by the Spanish Government.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)[2]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 20, 1927.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 45, on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, with revised rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture,

[2] See S. R. A. No. 91, pp. 61–68.

effective July 1, 1927, releasing from the quarantine restrictions certain areas in the States of Connecticut and Vermont.

The area released from the quarantine is as follows:

Connecticut: Towns of Goshen and Litchfield.

Vermont: Towns of Berkshire, Richford, Enosburg, Montgomery, Bakersfield, Belvidere, Fletcher, Waterville, Cambridge, Underhill, Bolton, Huntington, and Buels Gore.

It will be noted that regulation 7 applying to the movement of nursery and field-grown florists' stock places restrictions on certain wild stocks which were not included in the former regulation, and which may occasionally be shipped from properties or premises which would not fall under the designation of "nursery."

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

NEW RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON BOAT SHIPMENTS OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM NEW YORK CITY

[Press notice]

AUGUST 4, 1927.

An amendment to the Japanese-beetle quarantine, affecting the interstate movement by boat from New York City of farm products and cut flowers grown in the infested area, by requiring inspection and certification of such products, has just been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The old regulation provided that "farm products (except green sweet or sugar corn and beans in the pod) and cut flowers may be shipped interstate from the markets of New York City without certification when the routing is such that the shipment will not pass through the regulated area of New Jersey." Under the amendment, such farm products and cut flowers shipped from New York City must be inspected and certified if they have been produced in the infested area and are consigned to move interstate by boat to uninfested districts.

Department investigators state that the greatest danger of disseminating the Japanese beetle is in shipments of green corn and beans. These products are therefore required in all cases to be inspected and certified.

Other fruits and vegetables produced in the infested area are prepared for the New York markets in such a manner that there is little chance of their carrying an infestation. The object of this amendment is to remove the slight chance of the Japanese beetle being carried some distance to other States by boat in the coastwise trade.

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS MODIFIED

This revision involves regulation 5, "Control of movement of farm products and cut flowers," and affects only the movement of the restricted articles by boat from New York City. As originally worded, provision was made under this regulation for the movement of farm products from the markets of New York City without certification unless shipped out through the infested area of New Jersey. The object of the amendment requiring inspection of products which have been grown in the infested area and moving by boat from New York City is to strengthen the quarantine further by eliminating the slight chance of long-distance spread of the beetle in connection with the coastwise trade in those farm products which rarely carry the insect.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS (SIXTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 of the Rules and Regula-

tions (sixth revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, which became effective March 1, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 5. Control of movement of farm products and cut flowers.

No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of farm products and cut flowers between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(*a*) *Farm products and cut flowers for which certification is not required between June 15 and October 15, inclusive:*

(1) Potatoes and sweet potatoes when free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, grains, and, when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, hay and straw.

(2) Farm products (except green sweet or sugar corn and beans in the pod) and cut flowers moved interstate from the markets of New York City, (*i*) unless the routing is such that the articles so moved would pass through the regulated area of New Jersey or (*ii*) unless such articles were produced in the regulated area and are consigned to move by boat to points outside thereof.

(*b*) *Farm products and cut flowers for which certification is required between June 15 and October 15, inclusive:*

Between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, farm products and cut flowers (except such as are exempted under the provisions of section (*a*) of this regulation) shall not be moved interstate to points outside of the regulated area except under certification as to freedom from infestation with the Japanese beetle. The conditions of certification are as follows:

(1) Farm products and cut flowers which have been handled or treated in manner and by method to free them from any infestation satisfactory to the inspector may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated area. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection.

(2) Farm products and cut flowers originating outside of and concentrated within the regulated area may be certified by the inspector for movement interstate to points outside the regulated area when such shipment is made directly from the freight yards or unloading docks, subject to compliance by the shipper with provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment.

(3) Farm products and cut flowers moved to points outside of the regulated area from the markets of New York City must be certified, (*i*) if the articles so moved consist of green sweet or sugar corn or beans in the pod, or (*ii*) if the routing is via New Jersey, or (*iii*) if such articles were produced in the regulated area and are consigned to move by boat to points outside thereof.

(4) Farm products and cut flowers when grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists may be certified by such inspector for direct interstate shipment from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated area.

(5) Certification of farm products and cut flowers for interstate movement from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area to points outside such area may be withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight, resulting in large numbers of beetles in such freight yards, docks, or markets.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 3, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of August, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 2 to Rules and Regulations (sixth revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, given notice that, effective on and after August 3, 1927, regulation 5 has been amended to read as per copy inclosed. This amendment affects the interstate movement by boat from New York City of farm products and cut flowers grown in the infested area, by requiring inspection and certification of such products.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 2 to Rules and Regulations (sixth revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 mentioned therein this ---------- day of ----------, 1927.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all boat lines operating out of New York City.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment (No. 2) to the Rules and Regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective August 3, 1927. This amendment affects the interstate movement by boat from New York City of farm products and cut flowers grown in the infested area, by requiring inspection and certification of such products. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The New York Times, New York, N. Y., August 9, 1927.]

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1927.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), which has been known for some time to exist in the State of New Jersey and in portions of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut, has recently been discovered in Baltimore, Perryville, Cambridge, and Chesapeake City, Md., and in the District of Columbia.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of including the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia under the quarantine on account of this pest now covering the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut, and of placing such restrictions on the interstate movement therefrom, or from any infested districts determined therein, of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread through such products of the Japanese beetle into other States and Territories.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at

the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a m., October 6, 1927, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MAY BE QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE

Public hearing at Washington, October 6

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 23, 1927

A public hearing to consider the advisability of including the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia in the area quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle will be held October 6 at the United States Department of Agriculture. The hearing is called in accordance with the p ant quarantine act in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The Japanese beetle has been established for some time in New Jersey and in portions of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut, where quarantine and inspection measures have been enforced to retard its further spread. Recently, however, the insect has been found to occur also at Baltimore, Perryville, Cambridge, and Chesapeake City, Md., and in the District of Columbia.

Extension of the quarantined area to include Maryland and the District of Columbia would place the same restrictions on the interstate movement from the infested areas therein of farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; grain and forage crops; nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants; and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, as are now enforced to prevent the spread of the insect from the States at present under quarantine.

The beetle has also been found at the following points outside the regulated areas in the States now under quarantine: Lindhurst and Nyack, N. Y.; Gettysburg, Shenandoah, Lehighton, Milton, Shamokin, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Darien and Bridgeport, Conn.; and Clayton and Dover, Del. These localities will presumably also be included in the regulated area.

REMOVAL OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1927.

Having determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to farm products has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said revised rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after October 1, 1927. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to farm products provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to October 1, 1927, and applies to this season only. It should be noted, however, that this release does not apply to cut flowers, with which it is believed that an element of danger will remain until the period fixed in the regulation, namely, October 15, inclusive.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of September, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The restrictions on the movement of farm products which are terminated by this order are intended to be in force only during the period when the beetle is abundantly present and in active flight. It is recognized that there is no risk from the movement of such products after this period has terminated. During the past week the department's inspectors have found no beetles in farm products. The action taken, therefore, is merely to terminate the restrictions on the movement and thus stop the cost of administration at the earliest possible moment.

The inspectors are, however, still finding beetles in cut flowers, particularly in dahlias. Due to the prevailing cool evenings the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers from the regulated area will remain in full force and effect until October 15, inclusive.

MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE ORDERED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 12, 1927.

Movement of fruit from the district in Texas infested by the Mexican fruit worm will be governed on and after August 15 by quarantine regulations which Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine promulgated on August 10. The territory placed under quarantine consists of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. The products affected include grapefruit, oranges, and all other citrus fruits except lemons and sour limes; also peaches, apples, pears, plums, mangoes, sapotas, quinces, apricots, mameys, ciruelas, and guavas. None of these may be shipped from the regulated areas, except grapefruit and certain other approved fruits which may be shipped under permits issued by the Department of Agriculture.

In announcing the quarantine, Secretary Jardine said:

"In meeting this new menace to the fruit industries of the southern United States the department is undertaking to eradicate the pest, and all quarantine and control measures are based on this idea. An attempt to eliminate it by starvation is now in progress. During the present summer and for a period of about seven months beginning in March each successive year, all fruits on which the insects can feed or propagate are to be destroyed. If this proves successful, it is believed the shipment of fruit from the regulated area can be made safely, subject to adjustment, during the months of October to February, inclusive, under inspection and certification of the orchards and fruit produced."

Issuance of permits for shipments will be conditioned not only on the general maintenance of the host-free period throughout the area but the quarantine order also states specifically that the department will not issue permits "for the movement of fruit grown in an orchard in which the host-free period has not been maintained."

Additional precautions to prevent shipment of infested fruit include continuous orchard inspections and the immediate destruction of all fruit within an orchard or district found to be infested, or the processing of the fruit in a manner to destroy any insect life.

The need for quarantine is said to have arisen through the natural spread of the Mexican fruit worm from fruits on sale in the markets of the Mexican towns opposite the American ports of entry, the insect being a native in Mexico. Since the infestation appeared in Texas, the Mexican authorities have been cooperating in the attempted eradication measures.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEXICAN FRUIT WORM

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64, WITH REGULATIONS

[Effective on and after August 15, 1927]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of Texas to prevent the spread of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit worm (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of Texas, effective on and after August 15, 1927, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 64 do order that no fruits of any variety shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried,

transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined State in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in the State of Texas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruit worm: *Provided further*, That such limitation of the restrictions to the regulated areas shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruit worm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of August, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64

[Effective on and after August 15, 1927]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations, the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Mexican fruit worm.*—The insect known as the Mexican fruit worm (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew).

(*b*) *Regulated areas.*—The areas in the State of Texas now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 64.

(*c*) *Host fruits.*—Fruits susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm; namely, mangoes, sapotas (including sapodillas and the fruit of all members of the family Sapotaceae and of the genus Casimiroa and all other fruits commonly called sapotas or sapotes), peaches, guavas, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mameys, ciruelas, and all citrus fruits, except lemons and sour limes, together with any other fruits which may later be determined as susceptible and of which due notice will be given.

(*d*) *Host-free period.*—A period of time during which no host fruits in any stage of development are produced or permitted to exist within the regulated area, except fruits of such varieties and fruits held under such conditions as are prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and as, in his judgment, do not convey risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

(*e*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State of Texas with the second proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the movement of fruit will be limited to fruit moving interstate from the areas in Texas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That such fruit may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 3. Regulated area.

In accordance with the first proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as "regulated area" the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, in the State of Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits.

Regulation 4. Extension or reduction of regulated areas.

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of Texas, and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

Regulation 5. Conditions required in the regulated areas.

The interstate movement of grapefruit and other host fruit from the regulated areas under permits issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will be conditioned on the State of Texas providing for and enforcing the following control measures in manner and by method approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, namely:

SECTION A.—A host-free period shall be maintained each year beginning in the month of March and continuing for seven months[3] subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture on presentation of evidence that such modification is necessary or desirable and does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

Prior to the commencement of such host-free period each year, all grapefruit and other host fruit approved by the Department of Agriculture for *commercial production* in regulated areas shall be removed from the trees for shipment, storage, or sale, and all other host fruits shall be destroyed either following removal from the trees or by destruction of the trees themselves.

No host fruits shall be permitted to develop in orchards or to exist elsewhere within a regulated area at any time during such host-free period except as follows: (1) Grapefruit developing on the trees in such stages of immaturity that in the judgment of an inspector it is not susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm; (2) such other varieties and kinds of fruits in early, nonsusceptible stages of development as shall be approved by the United States Department of Agriculture on presentation of evidence that their period of ripening is substantially similar to that of grapefruit and that their production within regulated areas does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm; and (3) host fruits in storage, or on retail sale for immediate consumption, stored or maintained under such conditions and for such periods of time as shall be approved by the inspector.

SECTION B.—A system of inspection shall be carried on throughout the year to provide for the efficient enforcement of sections A and C of this regulation and for the prompt discovery of any infestations which occur.

SECTION C.—Upon the determination of a Mexican fruit-worm infestation within a regulated area, an infested zone shall be designated by the State of Texas in a manner approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and all host fruits in susceptible stages of maturity produced within such zone and remaining in the regulated area shall be destroyed or processed in such a manner as to render them free from infestation.

Regulation 6. Control of interstate movement of fruits and other articles.

(*a*) No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of lemons, sour limes, or other fruits not designated as host fruits in these regulations or later amendments to the same.

(*b*) No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of fruit which has been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate danger of carrying the Mexican fruit worm.

(*c*) Host fruits shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area into or through any point outside thereof except under permits issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7. Conditions governing the issuance of permits.

Conditioned on compliance by the State of Texas with the provisions of regulation 5, permits will be issued, under the following restrictions, for the interstate movement from regulated areas, of grapefruit and such other fruits as are approved by the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of that regulation:

(*a*) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved grapefruit or other host fruits shall make application therefor to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, Harlingen, Tex., as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications shall show the nature and quantity of the fruit it is proposed to move, together with the location at which it is being or will be packed, the name and address of the shipper, and a list of all orchards, together with the names and addresses of the owners, from which fruit for packing is being or will be secured.

(*b*) Each applicant shall file with his application a signed statement in which he agrees to notify the inspector of all additional orchards from which

[3] This period in 1927 will approximate five months.

fruit for packing will be secured, to maintain a complete list of all consignees, together with the amount and date of each shipment, subject to examination by the inspector, to discontinue packing and shipping the fruit from any orchard on notification by the inspector of the discovery of an infestation of the Mexican fruit worm in such orchard or adjoining orchard, or of failure on the part of the owner or manager of such orchard to comply with any other restriction of these regulations.

(*c*) Permits will not be issued for the movement of host fruit grown in an orchard in which the host-free period prescribed in regulation 5 has not been maintained.

(*d*) Permits will not be issued for the interstate movement of host fruit in bulk, i. e., fruit which is not packed in crates or boxes.

(*e*) Upon the determination of a Mexican fruit-worm infestation in any orchard or on any premises within a regulated area, permits for the interstate movement of fruit produced in such orchard or on such premises and in all adjoining orchards and premises will be immediately canceled pending the establishment of an infested zone as provided in regulation 5. In case any portions of such orchards or premises are not included in the infested zone when the latter has been so established, issuance of permits for the fruit produced in the portions outside the said zone may be resumed.

(*f*) Any permit issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, as provided in paragraph (*c*), or for any violation of these regulations, or of the permittee's agreement. The use of permit forms by a shipper or packer is prohibited either after he is notified of their cancellation or on packages containing fruit from orchards not included in the list he has filed with the inspector or containing such fruit as he has been notified to discontinue to ship.

Regulation 8. Marking requirements.

Every crate, box, or other container of grapefruit or other host fruit allowed to be moved interstate under these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and with the kind of fruit contained therein, shall have securely attached to it the permit required by regulation 6, and shall be subject to such other marking as may be required by the inspector.

Regulation 9. Provision for inspection of grapefruit and other fruit in transit.

Any car, box, crate, or other container, moved or offered for movement interstate, which contains or may contain articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by inspectors at any time or place. (See appendix for penalties.)

Regulation 10. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after August 15, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of August, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Penalties

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon con-

viction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

AUGUST 10, 1927.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, effective on and after August 15, 1927, ordered that no fruits of any varieties shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the State of Texas in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

AUGUST 10, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 64, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, effective August 15, 1927. The effect of this quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of mangoes, sapotas, peaches, guavas, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mameys, ciruelas, and all citrus fruits, except lemons and sour limes, from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties, in the State of Texas, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto.

Copies of said quarantine and rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., August 18, 1927.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION,
Washington, August 20, 1927.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 64, with regulations, and an explanatory press notice

issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, quarantining the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, in the State of Texas, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, which became effective August 15, 1927.

It will be noted that grapefruit, oranges, and all other citrus fruits (except lemons and sour limes), peaches, apples, pears, plums, mangoes, sapotas, quinces, apricots, mameys, ciruelas, and guavas may not be moved from the quarantined area unless accompanied with the prescribed permit, and marked in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R., parcels containing any of the articles mentioned above may not be accepted for mailing from the area quarantined by the order unless the articles have been certified and marked as prescribed by regulations 6 and 8 thereof.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF ORANGES AND KUMQUATS AUTHORIZED UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 64

SEPTEMBER 29, 1927.

To whom it may concern:

The Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, has received evidence that the ripening period of oranges and kumquats is substantially similar to that of grapefruit and that the production of those fruits within the regulated areas designated in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64 does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit fly.

Oranges and kumquats are therefore approved for commercial production in regulated areas in accordance with regulation 5 and for interstate movement from regulated areas in accordance with regulation 7, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64. Their interstate movement is authorized, subject to the same restrictions as apply to the interstate movement of grapefruit from the regulated areas under the provisions of said quarantine.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

PEREBOOM CASE ADJUSTED

JULY 9, 1927.

Referring to the board's circular IIB-204,[4] issued May 28, 1927, entitled "Violation of Quarantines 37 and 62," you are advised that John Pereboom, of Pereboom & Co., Sassenheim, Holland, in compliance with the liability agreement entered into by his agent, Hubrecht Luyk, and for which he has assumed full responsibility, has acknowledged his indebtedness to the United States in the full sum of $5,000, the maximum amount provided for in the said agreement, as liquidated damages for violation of the provisions thereof, and that the said Pereboom has paid this amount through the agency of the Department of Agriculture to the Treasurer of the United States.

In view of this settlement, the board has withdrawn its refusal to issue further permits to Mr. Pereboom and has also authorized the proper officials in Holland to certify for export to the United States, in compliance with quarantine 37, bulbs or other plant stock grown in Holland by the said Pereboom & Co.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

[4] See S. R. A. No. 91, p. 83.

CONTRACT BETWEEN PERMITTEE AND AGENT FOR THE GROWING OF PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION UNDER REGULATION 14 OF QUARANTINE 37

[Form 419. July 21, 1927]

Know all men by these presents, that _____, of _____, hereinafter referred to as the permittee, and _____, of _____, hereinafter referred to as the agent, have and do hereby enter into the following agreement:

The permittee agrees to consign to the agent _____ which will be imported under a special permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, based upon his application of _____, 19__.

The agent agrees:

(1) That the imported stock will remain the property of the permittee.

(2) That for the duration of the liability agreement set forth on page 4 of Form 207, the Federal Horticultural Board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting at any time the imported stock, or, until released, the increase therefrom, and if any infestation by an insect or disease new to or not theretofore widely distributed in the United States is found, that he (the agent) will treat the infested stock in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board, or, if necessary, destroy it; that as an aid to such inspection he will so plant or utilize the imported stock under the number of the permit granting authority for its importation as to maintain its identity or the identity of the increase therefrom until the latter is released, and that he will submit to the board a plat or chart indicating the exact location on his premises of the imported stock.

In witness whereof the said permittee and agent have executed this instrument, this _____ day of _____, 19__.

[SEAL.] Signed: _____
(Permittee.)

_____
(Agent.)

UTILIZATION OF PLANTS ENTERED FOR PROPAGATION

[HB–194. Revised July 28, 1927]

The requirements of entry and of utilization of plants imported for propagation under regulation 14, quarantine 37, are embodied in a series of numbered paragraphs in the application for special permit (Form 207)—requirements which the applicant specifically accepts in signing the liability agreement in the application. The requirements of utilization of such imports are covered in paragraphs 7 to 10, quoted below:

"(7) Plants imported for propagation are to be utilized solely for that purpose and are not subject to release except when either the natural or artificial method of propagation involves the complete merging of the imported stock into the increase. Conditioned upon evidence submitted by the permittee, or upon determination by the board of such use, and also upon freedom from new pests, the increase obtained from such imported stock will be released after such period established by the board as shall insure full and adequate compliance with the propagation requirement. For instructions relative to such release, see circular HB–194, March 15, 1927.

"(8) Plants imported for propagation are to be utilized by the permittee under approved horticultural methods so as to give as early as practicable the maximum production of new plants. No other utilization of the imported stock is authorized, such, for example, as forcing it under glass or growing it for cut flowers or the cutting of flowers for sale, or partial utilization with the intention of growing it on, or which will leave it possible to grow it on, for ultimate sale.

"(9) The board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting at any time the imported stock or until released the increase therefrom and, if any infestation by an insect or disease new to or not theretofore widely distributed in the United States is found, the permittee will treat the infested stock in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board, or, if necessary, destroy it. As an aid to such inspection, the permittee shall so plant or utilize the imported stock, under the number of the permit granting authority for its

importation, as to maintain its identity or the identity of the increase therefrom until the latter is released.

"(10) If the importer wishes to arrange with some other person to grow and propagate the imported stock, such growth and propagation shall be provided for under a legal contract approved by the board, which shall require compliance with conditions (8) and (9) hereof, and, in such case, the importer will file with the Federal Horticultural Board either the original or a certified copy of such contract."

FULL PROPAGATION USE REQUIRED

In explanation of the utilization requirements quoted above with respect to plants imported for propagation, it should be clearly understood that such importations have one purpose only, namely, to enable the permittee to obtain "stock plants," either of old or new varieties, not available in the United States, under an agreement to produce new plants therefrom by effective horticultural methods and by this means render a public service by aiding in making the varieties concerned available from domestic sources. Plants imported for propagation will be required to be utilized solely for that purpose. This limitation was distinctly indicated in 1919 in the first edition of the application form 207 for special permits under regulation 14, in which the applicant is required to "certify that the imported stocks * * * will be used for the establishment of reproduction plantings and not for immediate or ultimate sale," and the requirement that such material shall be used solely for propagation has been emphasized in all the later editions of that application form.

As indicated in paragraph 7 of the utilization requirements, the increase from stock plants imported for propagation under regulation 14, quarantine 37, will be released from restrictions under the liability agreement after such period established by the board as shall insure full and adequate compliance with the propagation requirement. The permittee will, however, be expected to retain propagation stock adequate for his future needs to obviate the necessity for further importations.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE OF NEW PLANTS

The following general rules will indicate the conditions of release of the increase from the more important classes of plants imported for propagation. For other classes of plants the permittee will be furnished specific instructions. It should be distinctly understood that such release is contingent upon full compliance on the part of the permittee with the utilization requirements indicated in the application form and reproduced in this circular.

(1) *Increase by division, i. e., cutting into parts.*—As to plants propagated by division, the resulting increase will be released after one, two, or more years, depending on the propagation needs of the class of plants involved.

Dracaena: No restrictions on plants obtained from sectioning the imported cane.

Orchids: No restrictions on plants grown from back bulb divisions or from seed. The conditions of release of plants obtained by other methods of propagation or multiplication will be indicated in the permit. Unless specifically authorized, imported mother plants are not subject to release.

Astilbe, dahlia, iris (rhizomatous), and paeonia: Restriction ends with plants resulting from the second division.

Other plants increased by division: Restriction ends with plants resulting from the second division unless other release period is specified in the permit.

(2) *Increase by buds, scions, cuttings, or layers.*—No restrictions are placed on the disposal of new plants produced from such buds, scions, cuttings, or layers, except that the permittee will be expected to retain propagation stock adequate for his future needs. On the other hand, the "mother" or "stock" plants, under the terms of the agreement authorizing entry solely for propagation, are not subject to release at all. With the consent of the board, such mother or stock plants may, however, be destroyed when they are no longer required by the importer for propagation. This section applies to such genera as acer, azalea, conifers, magnolia, rhododendron, rosa, and other plants similarly propagated, unless otherwise specified in the permit.

(3) *Bulbous plants.*—The release of bulbous plants will be fixed for such period as will insure adequate propagation use of the imported stock, due account being taken of small bulbs or bublets and corms or cormels, which

must be kept not only until they have reached full size but until adequate numerical increase has resulted. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, gladiolus and iris (bulbous), narcissus, and other bulbous plants will be released at the end of the second crop year, and bulblets, splits, or cormels at the end of the third crop year.

SEGREGATION AND PLATTING OF IMPORTED MATERIAL

Paragraph 9 of the utilization requirements quoted above includes the provision that plants imported for propagation shall be used in such fashion as to maintain their identity under the permit number authorizing their entry. Elsewhere in the application (Form 207, p. 3) the permittee is required to give the location where the material is to be propagated, and in Form 238, which was issued to permittees, the information desired is more exactly indicated by the requirement that the permittee shall "give the exact location of the plants in the nursery, greenhouse, or other establishment," and "(If necessary, draw a sketch map on the back of this sheet)." The primary purpose of this requirement is to keep the material segregated, as opposed to permitting it to be scattered or miscellaneously planted. The object of the plat or chart, indicating the exact location of the material, is to facilitate inspection from time to time by the board to determine full compliance with the propagation requirement and also to determine freedom from new pests or plant diseases. Failure to make full compliance may lead to the refusal of further permits.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE RE GRADING OF NARCISSUS BULBS

AUGUST 1, 1927.

IIB-207.

In circular IIB 197, issued January 15, 1927, the board ordered that all importations of narcissus bulbs must be graded closely as to type and size before shipment from abroad, and that the application for permit should indicate not only the number of bulbs but the type—namely, whether the bulbs are "mother bulbs," "double-nosed bulbs," "round bulbs," or "splits." It further indicated that run of the field or ungraded bulbs will be refused entry.

As an aid to the inspection of bulbs at port of entry in the United States, permittees are requested to direct their exporters to indicate on invoices, by crates, marks, and numbers, the types of bulbs included in the shipment.

It is recognized that the exporter may not always be able to deliver the types of bulbs specified in the application, and substitutions of other types or sizes will be permitted, but such substitutions must be clearly indicated in the invoice and in the notice of arrival. Permittees are advised that unless these requirements of grading and indication on the invoice are met the entire shipment may be refused entry.

All narcissus permittees are requested, further, to advise the board promptly—preferably by wire—of the arrival of the bulbs at the designated disinfection point. The purpose is to enable the board to arrange for the required supervision of disinfection, and unless directly authorized by the board the shipment is to be held intact at such destination until the arrival of the board's inspector and authorization by him to proceed with disinfection.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 52)

PINK-BOLLWORM AND THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINES REVISED

[Press notice]

JULY 15, 1927.

Revision of the regulations governing the movement of cotton and cotton products from certain parts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, on account of the pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil infestations, has been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The changes were necessitated by the discovery of the establishment of the pink bollworm in southeastern Arizona in the counties of Cochise, Graham,

and Greenlee, and also the determination of its spread in New Mexico into the counties of Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna, which were not known to be infested last season.

The Thurberia weevil, which attacks wild cotton in the region and has now been discovered in some cultivated plantings, is also spreading. Thus far it is confined to Arizona, but Cochise and Graham Counties are added to the area formerly under regulation.

The important change in the restrictions on the interstate movement of cotton is in the addition of the requirement that cotton lint from this area must in the future be compressed as well as disinfected.

Under the Thurberia-weevil quarantine no interstate movement from the infested counties of Arizona is permitted of stalks, bolls, or other part of the cotton plant, gin waste, seed cotton, cottonseed or cottonseed hulls. Permits are required for the movement of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, cotton lint, bagging, and other wrappers or containers of cotton and cotton products.

Owing to the possibility that the Thurberia weevil may be harbored by wild cotton plants, the interstate movement of these plants, known as Thurberia, from any point in Arizona is prohibited.

The revision of the pink-bollworm quarantine covers 11 counties of southwestern Texas, 7 counties of southern New Mexico, and 3 counties of southeastern Arizona. The requirements are similar to those governing the movement of cotton from the Thurberia-weevil-infested areas in Arizona, except that seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls, while prohibited movement to outside points, may, under certain conditions, be moved interstate under permit between regulated areas in the three States concerned.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM REVISED

This revision of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, was necessitated by the discovery of the establishment of this pest in southeastern Arizona in the counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee, and also the determination of its spread in New Mexico into the counties of Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna. In this revision the proviso to the quarantine has been replaced by two supplemental provisos. Under these the restrictions on the interstate movement of cotton and other articles enumerated in the quarantine may be limited to such articles moving from areas in the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, conditioned upon the State concerned providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread therefrom of the pink bollworm.

The only important change in the restrictions on the interstate movement of the products enumerated in the quarantine is in the requirement applying to cotton lint of compression as well as disinfection. The regulations have, however, been entirely recast as to arrangement and wording.

It will be noted that this revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 52 and the rules and regulations thereunder becomes effective August 1, 1927, and supersedes on that date all previous editions of the quarantine and rules and regulations thereunder.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

United States Department of Agriculture

Federal Horticultural Board

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Effective on and after August 1, 1927]

I, Renick W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public

hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, effective on and after August 1, 1927. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Texas, New Mexico, or Arizona into or through any other State, or Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] RENICK W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Effective on and after August 1, 1927]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Pink bollworm: The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

(*b*) Regulated areas: Areas in a quarantined State which are now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(*c*) Cotton and other articles: All the articles enumerated as brought under restriction as to interstate movement in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(*d*) Cotton lint: Cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, including samples of cotton lint and linters.

(*e*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 3. Regulated areas.

In accordance with the first proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas the following counties in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Texas area.—The counties of Terrell, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Loving, Culberson, Hudspeth, and El Paso.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

Regulation 4. Extension or reduction of regulated areas.

The regulated areas designated in Regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Control of movement of cotton and other articles.

(*a*) Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas.

(*b*) Seed cotton shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas, except that, for the purpose of ginning, such seed cotton may be moved [5] interstate without permit between two contiguous regulated areas. Cottonseed and cotton lint ginned from seed cotton so moved may be returned without permit to point of origin.

(*c*) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed may be moved interstate, under permit,[5] between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area, on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such cottonseed has been sterilized in a cottonseed heating machine approved by and operated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(*d*) Cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed hulls may be moved interstate, under permit,[5] between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area, on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that the cottonseed from which the hulls were obtained was sterilized as required in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation.

(*e*) Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized as required in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation; (2) that, in the process of, and subsequent to, the manufacture of such cake and meal, safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed, and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (*g*) of this regulation.

(*f*) Cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits for such movement will be granted on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector (1) that such cotton lint (except samples) has been compressed to a density of not less than 22 pounds to the cubic foot, and (2) that such cotton lint has been disinfected under the direction of, and in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector.

Uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint may be moved interstate under permit [5] between regulated areas under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector, when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

Baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

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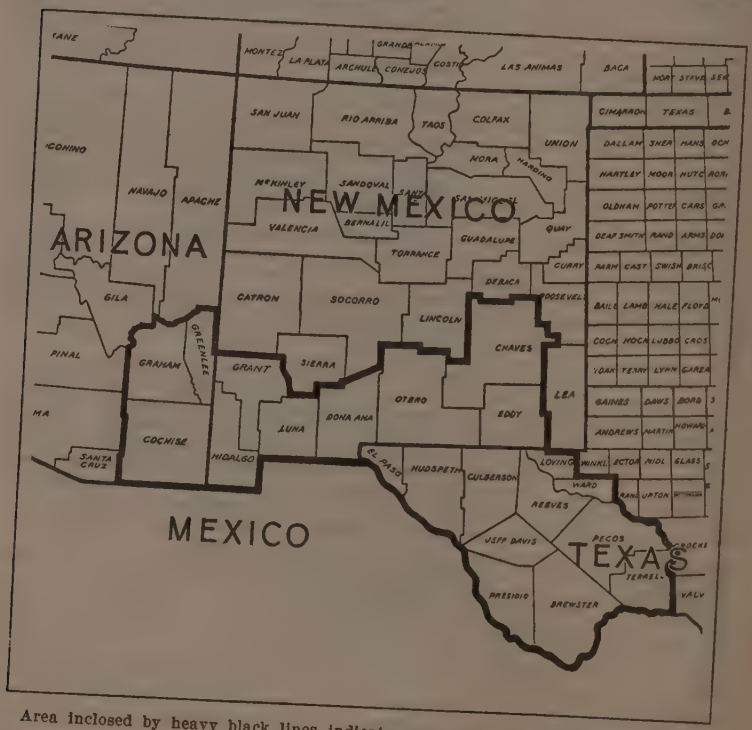
[5] All of the Arizona areas defined in Regulation 3, except Safford and Duncan Valleys, are infested not only with the pink bollworm but also with the Thurberia weevil and are included within the area designated as regulated area in the Thurberia weevil quarantine. (See Notice of Quarantine No. 61—Revised.) Under that quarantine seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls are prohibited interstate movement from the Thurberia weevil regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement. Permits for the interstate movement of uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint from that area will not be issued.

(*g*) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with, or which are contaminated with, cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*h*) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until the same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*i*) Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.



Area inclosed by heavy black lines indicates area under regulation on account of the pink bollworm

Regulation 6. Marking and labeling.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under Regulation 5 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector. Copies of the permit required by Regulation 5 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of cotton lint, and bagging and other wrappers and containers, the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will

not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments.

Regulation 7. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor on forms provided for the purpose as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the origin, nature, and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, San Antonio, Tex., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

Regulation 8. Compliance with these regulations a condition of acceptance for interstate movement of the restricted articles by common carriers.

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

Regulation 9. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cotton and other articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted by these rules and regulations, may be moved by the United States Department of Agriculture when intended for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after August 1, 1927, and shall supersede on and after said date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52, effective on and after March 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] RENICK W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after August 1, 1927, ordered that (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto.

A copy of the revised quarantine, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised) mentioned therein this ---------- day of ----------, 1927.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective August 1, 1927, and has ordered that (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder, and amendments thereto. Copies of said revised quarantine, and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., July 27, 1927; The El Paso Herald, El Paso, Tex., July 27, 1927; and The Las Cruces Citizen, Las Cruces, N. Mex., July 30, 1927.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 12, 1927.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of revised quarantine order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm, effective August 1, 1927, quarantining certain counties in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

It will be noted that the order absolutely prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of the stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant and gin waste.

The conditions governing the movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, cotton lint, etc., are clearly set forth in regulation 5 of the order and all postmasters concerned will be governed in accordance with the instructions contained therein.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R., parcels containing any of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined in the order unless the articles have been inspected, certified, and marked as required.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

THURBERIA-WEEVIL QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE THURBERIA WEEVIL [a]

The discovery of infestations of the Thurberia weevil in two additional counties of Arizona necessitates this revision of Quarantine No. 61. In addition to extending the regulated area by adding all of Cochise and part of Graham Counties, an important change is made in the restrictions on the interstate movement of the products enumerated in the quarantine by requiring the compression of cotton lint as well as its disinfection.

In place of the previous practice of specifying in the individual permits the conditions under which cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal, bagging and other containers of cotton, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles contaminated with cotton were allowed to move interstate, the conditions under which such permits will be issued are specified in the quarantine regulations.

In the quarantine itself the former proviso has been replaced by two supplemental provisos. Under these, except as to the Thurberia plant, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cotton and other articles may be limited to such articles moving from the regulated areas in the quarantined State when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture the enforcement of the regulations with respect to such regulated areas is adequate to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil. The interstate movement of the Thurberia plant from any part of Arizona to points outside that State might result in the spread of the weevil to other States from infestations as yet undiscovered, and therefore such movement is prohibited.

It should be noted that this limitation of the restrictions to movement from the regulated areas is conditioned on the enforcement of such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread therefrom of the Thurberia weevil.

This revision will become effective August 1, 1927, and supersedes Quarantine No. 61, effective July 15, 1926.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61 (REVISED)

[Effective on and after August 1, 1927]

I, Renick W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of Arizona to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of Arizona, effective on and after August 1, 1927. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) Thurberia, including

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[a] For press notice, see p. 116.

all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) hay and other farm products; and (6) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the State of Arizona into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in the State of Arizona now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

RENICK W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61 (REVISED)

[Effective on and after August 1, 1927]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Thurberia weevil.*—The insect known as the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce).

(*b*) *Regulated areas.*—Areas in the State of Arizona which are now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised).

(*c*) *Thurberia.*—Wild cotton (*Thurberia thespesoides* Gray), including all parts of the plant.

(*d*) *Cotton and other articles.*—All the articles enumerated as brought under restriction as to interstate movement in Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised).

(*e*) *Cotton lint.*—Cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, including samples of cotton lint and linters.

(*f*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State of Arizona with the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine, except as to Thurberia (see par. (*a*) of Regulation 5), will be limited to such articles when moving from the areas in the State of Arizona now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That, except as to Thurberia (see par. (*a*) of Regulation 5), the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 3. Regulated area.

In accordance with the first proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised) the Secretary of Agriculture designates as "regulated area" the counties, or portions thereof, of Graham, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, and Pinal, of the State of Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundary line,

including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Beginning at the most southeasterly corner of Greenlee County; thence westerly along the most southerly line of said county to the most southwesterly corner of said county; thence northwesterly along the county line of Greenlee and Graham Counties to the point where the township line between township ten (10) south and township eleven (11) south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, intersects, or would intersect, the county line between Graham and Greenlee Counties; thence west along the said township line between township ten (10) south and township eleven (11) south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range twenty-three (23) east and range twenty-four (24) east; thence north along the township line between the townships in range twenty-three (23) east and range twenty-four (24) east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township six (6) south and township seven (7) south; thence west along the said township line between township six (6) south and township seven (7) south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range eight (8) east and range nine (9) east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range eight (8) east and range nine (9) east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township eight (8) south and township nine (9) south; thence west along the township line between township eight (8) south and township nine (9) south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range five (5) east and range six (6) east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range five (5) east and range six (6) east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the boundary line between Pima County and the Republic of Mexico; thence southeasterly and easterly along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the Republic of Mexico to the point where the said boundary line intersects the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona; thence northerly along the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona to the point of beginning.

All townships, township lines, and ranges referred to in the above-described area are of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

Regulation 4. Extension or reduction of regulated areas.

The regulated areas may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of Arizona and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

Regulation 5. Control of movement of Thurberia, cotton, and other articles.

(*a*) *Thurberia* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in Arizona.

(*b*) *Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant, gin waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area.

(*c*) *Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized in a cottonseed heating machine approved by, and operated in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector; (2) that in the process of, and subsequent to, the manufacture of such cake and meal safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed; and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (*e*) of this regulation.

(*d*) *Cotton lint* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits for such movement will be

granted on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that such cotton lint (except samples) has been compressed to a density of not less than 22 pounds to the cubic foot, and (2) that such cotton lint has been disinfected under the direction of, and in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector.

Baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the Thurberia weevil.

(*e*) *Bagging and other wrappers and containers* which have been used in connection with, or which are contaminated with, cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*f*) *Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; farm household goods; farm equipment; and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles*, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until the same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment, to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(*g*) *Hay and other farm products*, the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation, may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.

Regulation 6. Marking and labeling.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under Regulation 5 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector. Copies of the permit required by Regulation 5 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of cotton lint and bagging and other wrappers and containers the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments.

Regulation 7. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor on forms provided for the purpose as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the origin, nature, and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, Tucson, Ariz., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

Regulation 8. Compliance with these regulations a condition of acceptance for interstate movement of the restricted articles by common carriers.

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

Regulation 9. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Thurberia, cotton, and other articles the interstate movement of which is restricted by these rules and regulations, may be moved by the United States Department of Agriculture when intended for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after August 1, 1927, and shall supersede on and after said date the rules

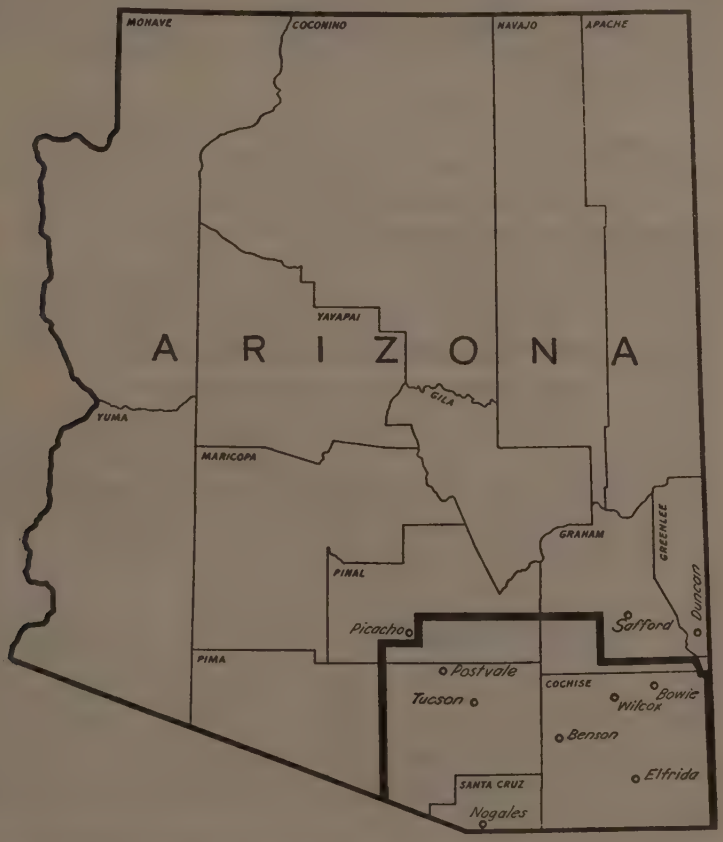
and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 61, effective on and after July 15, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

RENICK W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.



Area inclosed by heavy black line indicates area under regulation on account of the Thurberia weevil

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), on account of the Thurberia weevil, effective on and after August 1, 1927, ordered that (1) Thurberia, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton

lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) hay and other farm products; and (6) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the State of Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto.

A copy of the revised quarantine, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised) mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Arizona.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the Thurberia weevil, effective August 1, 1927, and has ordered that (1) Thurberia, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) hay and other farm products; and (6) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the State of Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto. Copies of said revised quarantine, and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., July 28, 1927.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 14, 1927.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of revised Quarantine Order No. 61 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the Thurberia weevil, effective August 1, 1927, quarantining the counties of Cochise, Graham, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, Ariz.

It will be noted that the order absolutely prohibits the interstate movement of Thurberia from points in Arizona.

The stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant, gin waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area.

Cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and cotton lint shall not be moved interstate unless inspected, certified, and marked in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R., parcels containing any of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined by the order unless the articles have been inspected, certified, and marked as required.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN OREGON

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 28, 1927.

Postmasters in the State of Oregon are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Newberg and McMinnville have been discontinued and that packages requiring inspection received at the two post offices named should be sent to Portland for inspection.

Terminal inspection is now maintained at the places in Oregon indicated below:

Astoria, Baker, Coquille, Corvallis, Cottage Grove, Dallas, Eugene, Freewater, Grants Pass, Heppner, Hood River, Klamath Falls, La Grande, Lakeview, Medford, Milton, Ontario, Oregon City, Portland, Redmond, Roseburg, Salem, Scappoose, The Dalles, Tillamook, and Toledo, and postmasters in that State upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, shall send to the nearest inspection point all parcels which contain plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

COLLABORATORS ENTITLED TO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT UNDER THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

The attention of all collaborators of the board is invited to the fact that they are considered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission as civil employees of the United States, and when injured in the performance of duty will be entitled to medical and surgical treatment under the compensation act. Compensation for loss of earnings, however, will be based only on the portion of the salary paid by the United States Government.

Copies of bulletin C. A. 76, entitled "Medical Facilities Available to Employees of the United States Government Injured in the Performance of Duty under Federal Compensation Act of September 7, 1916," may be secured from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Washington, D. C. All reports of injuries and claims for compensation should be prepared in duplicate, on the forms prescribed in this bulletin, and transmitted to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to September 30, 1927:

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 26)

In the case of the United States *v.* May Bros. Nursery, Lees Summit, Mo., in the interstate shipment of six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the

quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant quarantine case No. 310.)

In the case of the United States *v.* T. W. Rice, Geneva, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded no lo contendere and was fined $25. (Plant quarantine case No. 261.)

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

In the case of the United States *v.* Gustino Valentino, Cedar Brook, N. J., in the interstate transportation of 36 hampers of Lima beans from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 318.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Stumpp & Walter Co., New York, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of a package of dahlia tubers from the infested area of New York to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 324.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Fred Sperling, 1235 Chamber Street, Trenton, N. J., in the interstate transportation of a truck load of peaches from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $150. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 328.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry Kreuger, jr., doing business as Kreuger Flower Farm, Pedricktown, N. J., in the interstate shipment of four boxes of cut flowers from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 329.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Joseph A. Smith, an assistant agent of the American Railway Express Co. at Pedricktown, N. J., in receiving four boxes of cut flowers for interstate shipment from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 331.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Frank A. Yacovelli, an agent of the American Railway Express Co. at Rosenhayn, N. J., in receiving one crate of blackberries for interstate shipment from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 327.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Edwin S. Warner, an assistant agent of the American Railway Express Co. at Burlington, N. J., in receiving one hamper of apples for interstate shipment from New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 330.)

In the case of the United States *v.* William Swayne, Kennett Square, Pa., in the interstate shipment of 50 fern plants from the infested area of Pennsylvania, to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 323.)

In the case of the United States *v.* William J. Leek, an agent of the American Railway Express Co. at Kennett Square, Pa., in receiving 50 fern plants for interstate shipment from the infested area of Pennsylvania to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 322.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., in the interstate shipment of seven rose bushes and one hydrangea plant from the infested area of Pennsylvania to points outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 325.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., in the interstate shipment of one box of plants and six ferns from the infested area of Pennsylvania to points outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 326.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Edgar C. Austin, an agent of the American Railway Express Co. at West Grove, Pa., in receiving 7 rose bushes, 1 hydrangea plant, 1 box of plants, and 6 ferns for interstate shipment from the infested area of Pennsylvania to points outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 321.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

[With the exception of the $75 and $15 fines, all were imposed and collected by the customs officials]

In the case of the United States *v.* Everisto Montelvo, jr., of Pharr, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 24 avocados, 7 plants, a portion of a banana tree, and 1 pear, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* L. E. Tinkler, of Edinburg, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 46 avocados, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Leo Flores and Jose Chapa, of Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 17 avocados, 3 quinces, and 2 pears, the defendants were each fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. S. Villarel, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 12 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Refugio Resize, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 206 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Emilio Pelayo, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 185 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* G. M. Gutierrez, of Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico three oranges, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Hermonejes Sales, Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 36 avocados, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Bennie Egley, Pharr, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 24 avocados, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose de la Cruz, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 10 avocados and 2 mangoes, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Patricio Vargas, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico nine mangoes, the defendant was fined $75.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. De Leon, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico six avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Cipriano Valdez, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 17 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Encarnacion Olivarez, of McAllen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 4 pears, 1 quince, 2 avocados, and 1 pomegranate, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Juan Chamberlain, Harlingen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico six avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* B. Jaime, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico 12 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* G. C. Gomez, McAllen, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico four avocados, the defendant was fined $4.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose Bustillos, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico seven avocados, the defendant was fined $15.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ramon Garza, Placedo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico six avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* P. G. Garza, Falfurrias, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico two pears, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* L. W. Trevino, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico five avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1927